a.) Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1-25 (Cancelled).

26. (New) A method for quantitating triglyceride in a particular lipoprotein in a sample containing triglycerides in a mixture of lipoproteins and free glycerol which comprises the steps of:

(1) eliminating the free glycerol from the sample,

(2) reacting the sample from step (1) with lipoprotein lipase to produce glycerol in the presence of a reagent which inhibits a reaction of lipoproteins other than the particular lipoprotein,

(3) reacting the sample from step (2) with an enzyme system which generates hydrogen peroxide from free glycerol, and

(4) quantitating generated hydrogen peroxide from step (3).

27. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein the reagent in step (2) comprises a surfactant which inhibits the reaction of lipoproteins other than the particular one or an aggregating agent for lipoproteins other than the particular one.

28. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein the surfactant is selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene glycol alkyl ether, polyoxyethylene glycol alkyl phenyl ether, polyoxyethylene glycol-polyoxypropylene glycol condensate, plyoxyethylene glycol alkyl ether sulfate, polyoxyethylene glycol derivative which is a low foaming wetting penetrant, anionic surfactant and bile acid.

29. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein the aggregating

agent is selected from the group consisting of a combination of a polyanion and a bivalent metal salt, an antibody aggregating lipoproteins other that the particular lipoprotein and polyoxyethylene glycol.

30. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein the reagent in step (2) comprises a polyoxyethylene glycol derivative which is a low foaming wetting penetrant.

31. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein the reagent in step (2) comprises a combination of polyanion and bivalent metal salt.

32. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein step (1) comprises (A) utilizing the enzyme system to produce hydrogen peroxide from free glycerol, and (B) then eliminating hydrogen peroxide so generated.

33. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein step (B) comprises utilizing one of coupling-type chromogens and peroxidase.

34. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein step (4) comprises allowing hydrogen peroxide to react with peroxidase and a chromogen to yield a pigment, and quantitating the pigment as absorbance.

35. (New) The method according to claim 34, wherein the chromogen comprises 4-aminoantipyrine and Trinder reagent.

36. (New) The method according to any one of claims 26 to 35, wherein

the enzyme system that generates hydrogen peroxide from free glycerol comprises glycerol kinase and glycerol 3-phosphate oxidase.

37. (New) The method according to any one of claims 26 to 35, wherein the enzyme system that generates hydrogen peroxide from free glycerol comprises glycerol oxidase.

38. (New) The method according to any one of claims 26 to 35, wherein the particular lipoprotein is high density lipoprotein.

39. (New) A method for quantitating triglyceride in a particular lipoprotein in a sample containing triglycerides in a mixture of lipoproteins and free glycerol which comprises the steps of:

(1) eliminating the free glycerol and triglycerides in lipoproteins other than the particular one from the sample in the presence of a reagent that allows the reaction of lipoprotein other than the particular one,

(2) reacting the sample from step (1) with lipoprotein lipase to produce glycerol in the presence of a surfactant or enzyme that allows the reaction of a particular lipoprotein,

(3) reacting the sample from step (2) with an enzyme system which generates hydrogen peroxide form free glycerol, and

(4) quantitating generated hydrogen peroxide from step (3).

40. (New) The method according to claim 39, wherein the reagent in step (1) comprises a surfactant that allows the reaction of lipoproteins other that the particular one.

41. (New) The method according to claim 40, wherein the reagent in step (1) comprises polyoxyethylene glycol alkyl phenyl ether (having an HLB of 15 or higher) or polyoxyethylene glycol derivatives which is a low forming wetting penetrant.

42. (New) The method according to claim 40, further comprises an aggregating agent for the lipoprotein.

43. (New) The method according to claim 42, wherein the aggregating agent comprises polyanion or antibody aggregating the particular lipoprotein.

44. (New) The method according to claim 39, wherein the surfactant comprises a non-ionic surfactant in which the particular lipoprotein is soluble.

45. (New) The method according to claim 39, wherein step (1) comprises (A) utilizing the enzyme system to produce hydrogen peroxide from free glycerol, and (B) then eliminating hydrogen peroxide so generated.

46. (New) The method according to claim 45, wherein step (B) comprises utilizing one of coupling-type chromogens and peroxidase.

47. (New) The method according to claim 39, wherein step (4) comprises allowing hydrogen peroxide to react with peroxidase and a chromogen to yield a pigment, and quantitating the pigment as absorbance.

48. (New) The method according to claim 47, wherein the chromogen comprises 4-aminoantipyrine and Trinder reagent.

49. (New) The method according to any one of claims 39 to 48, wherein the enzyme system that generates hydrogen peroxide from free glycerol comprises glycerol kinase and glycerol 3-phosphate oxidase.

50. (New) The method according to any one of claims 39 to 48, wherein the enzyme system that generates hydrogen peroxide from free glycerol comprises glycerol oxidase.

51. (New) The method according to any one of claims 39 to 48, wherein the particular lipoprotein is low density lipoprotein.